THE PRESENT STATE OF GENEVA

A DESCRIPTION OF

Churches, Monuments, Inscriptions of the Reformation. An Account of Mr. *Calvin's* coming thither. Its Defence against the Duke of *Savoy*. With the several Changes and Alterations it hath been subject to from the first Foundation thereof to this time, 1689.

LONDON,
Printed for *Will. Whitwood*, next door to the *Bible*, in *Duck-Lane*. 168[illegible]

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TO THE

REDER.

Courteous Reader,

THis Book was at first a Manuscript composed in Italian *for the use of the present* Great Duke of Florence *by* Signior Gregorio Leti *the ingenious Author of the* Cardinalismo *and* Nepotismo, *from whom the Translator had it*

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it at Geneva. *Some neceſſary occaſions having called the* Author *lately into this Country, the* Tranſlator *communicated to him his deſign of turning that Treatiſe into Engliſh, which he not only approved of, as knowing the value of the* thing, *but hath ſince added with his own hand ſome remarkable paſſages which conduce not a little to the accompliſhment of the work, and are of ſo freſh*

freſh a date, as cannot as yet have been publiſhed by any other. So that, Reader, you have here within the narrow compaſs of ſo little a Treatiſe all that indeed can be ſaid, or is neceſſary to be known concerning that ſo famed City and Republick.

Farewel.

THE PESENT STATE OF *GENEVA*, &c.

GENEVA, as appears by some Chronicles of the Country of *Vaux*, is one of the ancienteſt Cities of *Europe*, being commonly ſuppoſed to have been built by *Lemanus*, Son of *Hercules*, the great King of the *Gaules*, who gave the name likewiſe to the Lake *Lemane*, by many called the Lake of *Geneva*. *Antiquity.*

The firſt foundation of it was laid in the year of the World 3994. upon a little riſing Hill covered with Juniper Trees, called by the French *Geneuriers*, from whence it afterwards took the name of *Geneura*; *Lemanus* having granted many Priviledges to the place, and erected the ſame into a City incorporated with great immunities and free-

 domes

domes, prescrib'd them a Form of Government suitable to the Customes of those times.

Julius Cæsar.

In the time of *Julius Cæsar* this City was of great renown, and by him called the Bulwork of *Helvetia*, and frontiere Town of the *Allobrogi*, which name at present it deserves more than ever.

Heliogabilus.

Destroyed.

Rebuilt.

When the eruption was made upon the *Swissers* in the year of God 230. by the Emperor *Heliogabalus*, *Geneva* was almost utterly destroyed by Fire; but in the time of *Aurelian* the Emperour, about the year of Grace 270. it was by the command of the same Emperor rebuilt, who having bestowed many privileges on those that came to repair it, commanded it for the future to be called *Aurelia*, but the Inhabitants could not easily banish from their minds the ancient name of *Geneva*, which to this day it holds, tho during the Life of *Aurelian*, they called it *Aurelia*.

The Situation of this City is one of the pleasantest in *Europe*, being on the North side, washed by the Lake, and on the South adorned with a spatious

Neigh-

Neighbouring Plain, reaching to the very Walls, and encompassed by two large Rivers, the *Rone* and the *Arue*.

This plain serves the Citizens for a place of diversion and Recreation: There they walk to take the Air, and refresh themselves in the delightful Gardens, which inviron it, of which there is a great number. There likewise they train and exercise their Souldiers, and divert themselves at Play in a long Mall.

This Plain is commonly called the *Plain Palace*, and in a Corner thereof, where the *Arue* falls into the *Rone*, there is a spatious burying place for the dead.

Plain-Palace.

Burying-Place.

The Confines of *Geneva* are on the East, and South the Dutchy of *Savoy*, on the West the Country of *Gex* belonging to the King of *France*, and on the North side the Lake *Lemane*, and beyond that *Switzerland*: From the Steeple of St. *Peters* Church, which is a strong high Tower might have been seen formerly six (tho at present but five Principalities, the Spanish *Burgundy* being united to *France*) to wit, *Savoy*, *France*, the Spanish *Burgundy*, *Switzer-*

zerland, *Sion*, and *Geneva*, a thing so singular, as cannot be parallel'd in the World.

Fortifications. This City hath of a long time been walled, and indifferently well fortified; but since the year 1659. the Fortifications both within and without have been augmented with Bastions, half-Moons, and Bulwarks, at which they are still busily imployed, the Engineer of the Republick, an expert and skilful Artist, daily assisting and over-seeing their work.

Hollanders In the year 1662. The States and other private Persons of the United *Netherlands* made a Present to the Republick of above thirty thousand Crowns, which Sum was applyed to the raising of a strong and regular Bulwork on the side of the *Rone*, whereon by Order of the Senate this Inscription was put,

Oppugna oppugnantes me ex munificentiâ Celsiss. Ordinum Faederatorum Belgii, 1663.

Bridges. The City seems divided, because the *Rone* running through it maketh two Islands, that sustain four Bridges, two whereof which joyn to St. *Gervase* have houses

houſes and ſhops upon them, but the other two that are united with the body of the City, ſince the fire in the year 1670. have been left open without any houſes to cover them.

Before the Reformation there were many caſual fires, ſometimes in one, and ſometimes in another part of the City; but ſince the year 1534 that the Reformation began, until 1670. by the grace of God and provident care of the Magiſtrates, the City remained free from any ſuch accident, when on *Monday* the 17*th.* of *January* about twelve of the Clock at night a dreadful fire broke out upon one of the largeſt and moſt inhabited of the four Bridges, and burnt with ſo much fore and rage, that in the ſpace of three hours, tho the night was calm, without a breath of Wind ſtirring, the whole buildings, to the number of threeſcore and ten houſes, were utterly conſumed in the Conflagration, above an hundred and thirty Families deprived of habitation and a hundred Perſons, Men, Women, and Children deſtroyed in the mercileſs flames; a dreadfull argument, that if the People could not eſcape with *Fires.*

their Lives, they cou'd not save their Goods. The loss was reputed to amount to a French Million of Mony, and was the greater, because many substantial Merchants lived upon that Bridge. Many Collections were presently made throughout the City, for the relief of those poor People that were burnt out of all, and the Protestants of *Switzerland*, *Germany*, and other places gave seasonable instances of their Charity to the distressed upon that occasion.

New-Bridge. The Bridge is now rebuilt with most excellent Workmanship, but by Decree of the Senate no houses nor Shops are for the future to be built upon it, tho it be much stronger now than it was before, so that the City seems at present divided.

Their Building. The Fabrick of their houses is not very considerable, the People having been always more addicted to convenience than magnificence, so that we need say nothing but of their publick Structures, which are, the Town House, repaired and beautified since the Reformation, the Arsenal, five publick Granaries, the Mint and the Towers, two of which stand

ſtand, one on each ſide of the New-Bridge.

The Eccleſiaſtick Fabricks are the four Churches, to wit, St. *Peters* the Cathedral, St. *Gervaſe*, St. *Magdalens*, and St. *Germans*, beſides two little Chappels, where the Lectures of Theology, Greek Hebrew and Philoſophy are held; and in the biggeſt of the two, preaching in high Dutch. *Eccleſiaſtick Buildings.*

There is beſides a Colledge built ſince the Reformation, containing Schools for the Youth that learn humanity, and houſes for the Miniſters and Profeſſors.

There were heretofore moſt magnificent Buildings, both for the Regular and Secular Clergy, and eſpecially the rich Abbey of St. *Victor*, the Abbot whereof was a Temporal Prince inveſted with many Juriſdictions.

In the great Hall of the Colledge is the Library, furniſhed with excellent Old Books. The Library Keeper is a Miniſter, who is to take care of it, and ſhew it to ſuch Strangers as deſire to ſee it.

Every day in the week there is preaching in two places (to wit) in the Chur- *Preaching*

Churches of St. *Peter*, and St. *Gervase*, and thrice a week in St. *Magdalens*, but on *Sunday*, there are three Sermons at St. *Peters*, and as many at St. *Gervase's*, that is, two in the forenoon, and one in the afternoon; besides Catechizing at Noon in each of the said Churches. There is preaching twice every *Sunday* likewise at St. *Magdalens* in the Morning and Evening, with Catechizing at Noon. Every *Sunday* Morning, and *Wednesday* in the afternoon, there is a Sermon in High Dutch, and every *Thursday* in Italian.

St. *Peters* Church was in ancient times dedicated to *Apollo*, as is to be seen in some very old Inscriptions, several Cardinals and many Prelates of great Renown were buried in this Church, when the Romish Religion flourished here; and since the Reformation in one of its Chappels, *Anno* 1628. was interred *Emilia* of *Nassau*, and sometime after the Princess her Sister, both Sisters to the Prince of *Orange*, *Emilia* being Wife to *Don Antonio* King of *Portugal*, who was banished by the Spaniards. In another Chappel lies the Body of the Duke of *Rohan* buried

ried in the year 1638 in a moſt magnificent Monument built by his Dutcheſs, who was laid there alſo near her Huſband, in the year 1660. as their Son *Tancred* was in the Year 1661.

Hoſpita

There are two Hoſpitals, the one within the City for releif of the Poor, not only of the Place, but likewiſe of all ſorts of Strangers; and the other without the City in the Burying-place of the *Plain-Palace*, being a Peſt-houſe for receiving of the infected in time of the Plague; when the Catholick Religion reigned here, there were ſeven Hoſpitals.

Maſter of the Hoſpitals.

The Maſter of the Hoſpital continues in place three years, but he is uſually confirmed by the Counſel of two hundred, who have the power of Election for the next three years, and this place, as being very profitable, is much ſought after. He hath for his Aſſiſtants (who are the Governors of the Hoſpital) nine Laymen with a Miniſter and a Syndick, who is Preſident in all Courts kept for the management of the Revenue of the Hoſpital.

Viſiting of the dead.

When any one dies, the body is inſtantly veiwed by a Chirurgion appoin-

ted

ted by the Senate for that purpose; and without this search it cannot be buried.

Burying. The Dead are buried without any ceremonious Pomp, being accompanied to the Grave by few or many, according to the quality of the person; but there is no obligation upon any to be present unless invited.

Burying of Strangers of Quality. Persons of Quality, who are strangers, are interred in the Cloyster of St. *Peters*, where *Theodore Beza*, who departed this life in the Year 1604. lies buried.

Church-yard of St. Gervase. In the Church yard of St. *Gervase* lie seventeen Citizens, who dy'd fighting nobly in the defence of their Country, the night of the Scalado: to whose memory the Senate caused this following Inscription to be cut in a Wall.

D. O. M. S.

Quorum infra nomina Scripta, Corpora sita, (Posteri nostri) dum ingressis ipsâ in pace urbem hostibus, & fortiter arma sua, & sedulo munia alia pernecessario tempore opponunt; glorioso laudabilique exitu pro Repub. ceciderunt. ad d. XII. Decemb. 1602.

Many

Many of the Inhabitants, who die in that quarter of the City are usually buried in this Churchyard.

Marriages are here celebrated with the usual Ceremonies, that is with the consent of the Parties, who being agreed, and having mutually past a Promise of Marriage and interchang'd a Ring (if they think it fit) they make a note of the Banes, with the names of the Persons to be married, which being signed by the cheif Syndick, is given to the Minister, who publishes the same from the Pulpit three Sundayes successively, and afterwards, no lawful impediment being objected, they may marry when they please in the Parish Church of the Husband, or in any other Church if they judge it more convenient. *Marriages.*

The Burgesses and Citizens are not tied to give any security; but the Inhabitants or Inmates (as they are called) if they intend to marry, are obliged to pay to the Hospitals, or French Box, about three Pistols, or to give in security for a greater Sum, that is, for thirty Crowns.

Publick dancing and musick are not allowed, however for the most part they *Dancing.*

they connive at it, and suffer the Bridegroom and Bride to pass away their time with some Dance, or Ball within dootes.

When any impediment of Marriage is objected; the matter is brought before the Consistory or Presbytery, who receive the necessary informations in the case: And in matters of Importance the parties must be cited, and appear before the Magistrates, and their cause legally tried.

Inhabitants Burgesses and Citizens.

Geneva is inhabited by three sorts of persons, Inhabitants or Inmates, Burgesses and Citizens. The Inhabitants pay greater contributions than the other, and yet they enjoy not the same priviledges: Besides the Senate may send them going when they please, and it is likewise permitted to them upon leave asked to be gone, if they think it convenient.

The Burgesses are those who buy their Freedom, and enjoy all sorts of priviledges; but cannot be admitted to the highest Dignities, and at present the price of ones Freedome is determined according to the pleasure of the Council. The Sons of Burgesses born within

within the City are Citizens, and may attain to the higheſt place and Dignity in the Republick.

A Colony of divers Nations.

In former times *Geneva* was a Colony of the *Allobrogi*, but ſince the reformation it is become a mixed Colony of all the Nations of *Europe*, eſpecially of *French*, *Germans*, *Italians* and *Spaniards*, who being perſecuted for the truth of the Goſpel repair daily thither in whole Families: Hence it is that when before the reformation, there were not above five thouſand Souls in the City, it is at preſent ſo populous by the great concourſe of people who flock thither, that it contains no fewer than thirty five thouſand Souls of divers Nations, and this is the reaſon why the humor of that people is ſo mixt and various, that it is not eaſie to find out the temper of any perſon there without long experience and converſation; every one retaining ſtill ſome Tincture of the Antient inſtinct of their Original Country.

A Prince of the Family of *Heſſe* being in Incognito in *Geneva* in the Month of *July* 1602, compoſed the following verſes.

Mauritius

Mauritius Hassiæ, *Landgravius.*

Quisquis amat vitam sobriam castamque tueri,
Perpetua esto illi casta Geneva *domus.*
Quisquis amat vitam hanc bene vivere, viveret illam,
Illi iterum fuerit pulchra Geneva *locus.*
Hic vitæ invenies quicquid conducit utrique,
Religio hic sana est, aura, ager atque lacus.

Englished.

A strict and sober life if you'd embrace,
Let chast *Geneva* be your dwelling place.
Or wou'd you lead a lawless life and free,
The same *Geneva* your abode must be,
Convenience here for either life is found,
The Air, Land, Water and Religion sound.

Industry. The people of *Geneva* are very industrious, and since they have not land enough to take up their time in agriculture and Husbandy, as other states of larger Territories have, they apply themselves sedulously to the improvement

ment of handycraft Trades.

Clock and Watch making is a Trade of great esteem, and of Masters and servants there are above three hundred that follow that occupation; of whom there are some that drive a good Trade by it, not only in all the Countries of *Europe* but also in *Turky*, *Persia*, and other remote Kingdoms: It is necessary tho that such as come hither to buy, have their eyes in their heads; if they would not be cheated; because there are bad as well as good Artists among them. *Clocks and Watches.*

There are many excellent and skillful Gold-smiths here also, but above all things fire-Arms are here made in perfection, such as Harquebuses, Pistols, Musquets and the like, and many Gentlemen provide themselves from hence. *Gold-Smiths* *Gun-Smiths*

The *Genevians* want neither Courage nor resolution, having given proofs of the same on many occasions against the *Savoyards*, but especially when their beloved liberty lies at stake, for which they are ready (as they have always been) to Sacrafice a thousand lives. *Pecolat* a Citizen of *Geneva* being taken in *Savoy*, and made Prisoner by *Charles* the Third a declared enemy of *Liberty in great esteem.* *an instance of it.*

of the liberty of *Geneva*, and put to the Rack because he wou'd confess nothing to the prejudice of his Country; the *Savoyards* provoked by his constancy, and thinking him enchanted, called for a Barber to shave him, and to wash off all suspition of a Charme. *Pecolat* snatching the Razor out of the Barbers hand, instantly cut out his tongue, that thereby he might deprive himself of the means of discovering any thing to the hurt of his Country.

Antient Inscriptions.

In the time of Paganism *Apollo* was worshipped by the Genevians, as appears by many ancient Inscriptions, that are to be seen in the City. In an old house, in the great Street you'l find, *Apolloni Munfustius*, and in a Wall of the Colledge there is still to be seen, *Apolloni Muestius Mercator*, without the Chain of the Harbour, their is a Rock called *Neptunes* Stone, but formerly *Neptunes* Prayer, because in time of Paganism the Boat men offered there Sacrifices there, when they were upon undertaking of any voyage.

Neptunes rock.

The Christian Religion planted.

By some Manuscripts, and especially in a very ancient Bible kept in the Library, it appears that the Church of

Geneva

Geneva was planted by the Disciples of the Apostles, and that the Church of St. *Peter* was consecrated by St. *Denis* and *Paradocus* his Scholar, who remained Bishop of *Geneva*, when St. *Denis* was gone to preach the Gospel at *Paris*. *Consecration of St. Peters Church.*

The Successors of *Paradoeus* became afterwards not only Cheif in Spirituals, but also Supream in Temporal Affairs, so that until the Year 1535. *Geneva* was Governed by a Succession of 74 Bishops, of which *Peter de la Baume* was the last, who being a Prelate odious for his lascivious life, and therefore very timorous, upon information that the Citizens intended to embrace the reformed Religion already received by their Neighbours, was so surpriz'd with fear of some unhappy accident in such a revolution, that he with his Chanons on a sudden retired into *Burgundy*, giving way (as he said) to this first popular commotion to spend it self, but he was greatly mistaken, for the people more encouraged by the absence of their Bishop and Clergy gave a beginning to the reformation,

mation, and the chief Minister that preached there was one *William Farrel*, a very Learned man. The *Senate* ordered that on the right hand of the Gate of the publick Palace this inscription shou'd be put, as it is to be seen by passengers at this day.

Inscription of the Reformation.

Profligatâ Romani Antichristi tyrannide, abrogatisque ejus superstitionibus, Sacrosancta Christi Religio, hic in suam puritatem, Ecclesia in meliorem ordinem singulari Dei beneficio reposita, & simul pulsis fugatisque hostibus, Urbs ipsa in suam libertatem non sine insign miraculo restituta fuerit. S. P. Q. G. *Monumentum hoc perpetuæ memoriæ causa fieri, atque hoc loco erigi curavit, quo suam erga Deum gratitudinem ad Posteros testatam faceret.*

Mony coyned. In the same year, 1535. And on the 24*th.* of *October*, the Senate began to coyn mony. The first Inscription or Motto about the Arms, was *Post Tenebras spero Lucem*, but it was ordered to be altered and instead thereof, only *post tenebras lux* to be stamped on the one side, and on the other *Deus noster pugna pro nobis.*

Geneva

Geneva was under the Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as their Spiritual and Temporal Head and Governour. He had under him thirty two Chanons, one half of them being alwayes to be Citizens, but all of them together exercised their Jurisdiction: there were besides Eleven Chaplains, of whom six were called Maccabees, and this Congregation was instituted by *John Alermet*, Bishop of *Geneva* in the year 1378. To serve in the Cathedrral of Saint *Peter*, which he subjected to the Canonical Jurisdiction, and endowed with considerable revenues, ordering them to be called Maccabees; besides them were six Clerks of the Quire, and seven Curates. *Bishop.* *Maccabees*

The regular Clergy had five Monasteries; three Frieries, to wit, of St. *Dominick*, St. *Francis*, and St. *Augustine:* And two Nunneries, the one of St. *Clare*, and the other of *Dominicans*, with their Chaplains. *Monasteries.*

In the Primitive times the Bishop was elected by the general Council of the people, which was the custome likewise in other Bishopricks of *Suitzerland*; but he was alwaies confirmed *Election of the Bishop.*

by the Pope, who afterward deprived them of that Priviledge, conferring the power of Election on the Chanons, who by plurality of voices chose two, of whom the Pope according to his pleasure confirmed the one.

Election of the Syndicks before the Reformation.

There were moreover four Annual Syndicks (as there are at present) who governed as Temporal Princes, being Judges in Criminal causes, Lords of the City, Masters of the Gates, and of all that belonged to the Militia, which the Bishop never challenged or medled with. The General Council consisted of Citizens and Burgesses, and to it belonged the Election of the four Syndicks, which was on Saint *Martins* day. Every Syndick afterwards chose five Councellors, and all together Elected a Treasurer: From sun setting until break of day, the four Syndicks alone had absolute Jurisdiction within the City, and acted what they judged convenient for the Publick by their own Supreame Authority.

When the Bishops Lieutenant or Vidone, as they called him in that time, aphrehended a Malefactor, he remitted

ted him to the Syndicks; who were obliged within the ſpace of twenty four houres to do Juſtice upon him, from which Sentence there was no appeal; it is true the Biſhop had the power of pardoning and ſhewing mercy if he pleaſed; the Sentence being given by the Syndicks, it was intimated to the Priſoner, who was then again turned over into the hands of the Biſhops Lieutenant with orders from them to cauſe the Sentence to be put in Execution, and if the Biſhop gave no pardon, the Lieutenant delivered up the ſame Priſoner to another Lieutenant belonging to the Counts of *Geneva*, who were feudatories of the *Biſhop*, and he it was that put the Sentence in Execution: this was all the power and Authority that the Counts of *Geneva* had; and it is alſo to be obſerved that Executions were alwayes performed without the City in a place called *Champel*, where one of the Gibbets is to be ſeen to this day.

Adminiſtration of Juſtice before the Reformation.

Counts of Geneva.

The Duke of *Savoy* as Succeſſour to theſe Counts, pretends the Soveranity over *Geneva*, though there be nothing more certain than that the ſaid

Pretentions of the Duke of Savoy.

Counts never had any Jurisdiction of Command, nor right of Dominion in that City.

His Highness indeed makes great pretentions, and is very well satisfied with the reasonableness of the same, though they be backt with very weak and frivolous evidences, seeing the proofs that are alleadged to make good those pretentions, come far short of what they are intended to assert: one argument is, that though the Bishop of *Geneva* was chief in Spirituals and Temporals, and was honoured with the Title of Prince of the Empire; nevertheless (His Royal Highness would have it) it behoved him to do homage to the Duke regent as to his Superiour, and to Swear fealty to him the day of his Inauguration; but there is not one Authentick act to be found of this, and the only Oath the Bishop took was to the Syndicks, to whom he swore, to maintain and preserve the priviledges and liberties of the City.

It is further alledged that Duke *Charles* of *Savoy* went frequently to *Geneva* with his Dutchess *Beatrix*, where

all

all Imaginable honor and reſpect was ſhewed him: —— This I am apt to beleive, but the conſequence is not good; for the *Genevians* are civil and obliging to all ſtrangers, but eſpecially to perſons of high merit and quality.

It is certain that *Geneva* was alwaies a free City, and that long before the Houſe of *Savoy* was ſpoken of, or came in play, they were Governed by their own Laws and Statutes Imperial and municipal edicts; the Biſhops, indeed of *Geneva*, who in the fall of the *Roman* Empire raiſed themſelves to Supremacy in temporals in that City, as well as other Biſhops had done in other places, were commonly in conteſt with the Counts of *Geneva*, for the dominion and Governmenr of the City, a ſhort account of which, *I* ſhall hear give you. After that one *Humbert* Biſhop of *Geneva* had exchanged this for another life, *Andutius* his Succeſſor applied himſelf to the Emperor *Frederick* the firſt, and obtained of him to be declared abſolute Prince of the City of *Geneva*, that in Temporals he ſhould be ſubject to none but the Emperour alone, and that he ſhould be free, and

Exempt from all taxes and tribute, but the Bishop being returned with design to enjoy the prerogative granted him by the Emperour; the Counts raised greater trouble against him than before, not suffering him to exercise any such priviledges; though this storme was afterwards calmed by the Golden-bull of the same Emperour in favour of the Bishop, and published in the year, 1162. For some time after, matters went on quietly to the satisfaction of the Bishop, until that one *William* Count of the *Geneveses*, who took upon himself the Title of Count of *Geneva*, being for Rebellion and other heinous Crimes outlawed by the Emperour, and deprived of the fief which he held of the Bishop, betook himself to his friends for help and Assistance.

This having occasioned a long warr whereby the forces of this Bishop and the City were much impaired the *Genevians* call'd to their Assistance a Count of *Maurianna* who was afterwards Count of *Savoy*, but this put no end to the War; on the contrary it encreased dayly, in so much that the Count of *Maurianna* being powerful, he seized several places

places and Caſtles which belonged to thoſe of *Geneva*, encroching dayly more and more upon the City, and not contented with what he he had Uſurped under the Title of Homage, he demanded to be reinburſed of the expences he had been at in the Wars. Hence many new quarrels aroſe, which laſted until the Counts of the *Geneveſe* were extinct, of whom the laſt was the Antipope *Clement* the ſeventh: To them the Dukes of *Savoy*, with conſent of the Biſhop, ſucceeded as Heires, but *Amadeus* Prince of *Savoy* diſdaining to be under the Juriſdiction of a Biſhop, procured of the Emporour the Vicarſhip of the Empire within all his own Territories, thereby pretending that as Vicar of the Empire, the Biſhop in all his Juriſdictions ought to be ſubject to him, but the *Biſhop* protected by the Pope made vigorus reſiſtance, and threatned to Excommunicate the Duke, as often, as he ſhould pretend to revive any ſuch pretentions, wherefore the Duke that he might not Embroil himſelf with the Court of *Rome*, let fall his great pretentions, expecting a more favourable time to raiſe them again,

and

and so the Bishop remained in peaceable possession of his Authority, and the people of their antient liberty.

Afterwards in the year, 1418. Pope *Martin* the fifth passing through *Savoy* was in all places entertained by the Duke regnant at great expences, and with the highest Demonstrations of honour, the Pope to gratifie him, of his own free motion, conferred on him the Temporal Jurisdiction over the City of *Geneva*, but neither the Bishop, or people for all that, ever suffered the Duke to enjoy that Pontifical priviledge and concession.

The coming of Calvin to Geneva.

In the year, 1536 about the beginning of *September*, *John Calvin* of *Noion* in *Picardy*, a learned man came to *Geneva* and joyning with *Farrel*, who already preached up the reformed Religion in that City, they together instituted many Ecclesiastick ordinances, and setled a lecture in *Theology*.

Cardinal Sadoleto.

Cardinal *Sadoleto* a person eminent for learning and integrity of life, hearing of the separation of *Geneva* from the *Roman* Church, wrote a most courteous and hortatory Letter to the Senate, promising them in the Popes name a pardon

pardon for what was paſt, offering himſelf to be their mediator, for reconciling them againe to the Church, but the minds of the people being diſpoſed to the contrary, that Letter had no effect.

The Baniſhment of Calvin and Farrel.

In the year, 1538. *Calvin* and *Farrel* were baniſhed *Geneva*, by order of the Council of the two hundered, becauſe they had ſaid openly that they could not Adminiſter the Sacrament of the Lords ſupper, to looſe and diſſolute people, and indeed they actually refuſed upon an *Eaſter*-day to give the Sacrament to ſome Scandalous and lewd perſons, whereupon the Council of the two hundred being next day aſſembled, thoſe two men were ſentenced to be Baniſhed, and preſently departed.

The Syndicks who were the contrivers of that Baniſhment were utterly ruined two years after; one of them that told *Calvin* the gates were made wide enough to march out at, burſt in a narrow window, through which he attempted to eſcape out of priſon; another was beheaded, but the reſt fled, and ſo ſaved their lives.

The year, 1540. The Emperour *Charles* Charles *V.*

Charles the fifth by expreſs Letters commanded thoſe of *Geneva* not to Swear Allegiance to any whoſoever, declaring that for the future, they ſhould continue under the obedience of the Emperour, and enjoy the priviledges which other Imperial Cities and they themſelves had allready in times paſt enjoyed.

Calvin *returnes to* Geneva.

The Edict of 1538, for Baniſhing of the Miniſters was in the years, 1541 in a general Council revoked, and by expreſs Letters they were recalled, ſo that on the third of *September*, 1541 *Calvin* returned to *Geneva*, about which time by his advice the firſt Eccleſiaſtick Laws were eſtabliſhed in that Church, the Supremacy in Spirituals as well as Temporals, being by a General declaration aſſerted to belong ſolely to the Senate.

Calvin *dies.*

Calvin lived the remaining part of his life in great eſteem and tranquillity in *Geneva*, and to the extraordinary grief of the people died the 24 of *May* 1564, aged fifty four years, ten Months and ſix days, his body was interred in the burying place of the plaine Pallace, but ſince upon ſuſpicion that the *Savoyards*

voyards intended to dig up and insult over his bones, they were removed and buried within the Cloyster of St. *Peters* Church.

The Government of *Geneva* was at first wholy democratical, the people assembled in a general Council having the Supream power to dispose of Publick places by Election as of the Syndicks Lieutenant, Auditors, Treasurer, Procurator general: And besides of making peace and War, nevertheless in the year 1607, The Council of two hundred alone concluded a peace, and at present all the power the people hath is of chusing by most voices in their Councils, one of two that are presented to them by the Council of two hundred, and none being ever presented by them but persons of chief note in the City; the Government seems now to have a great affinity with *Aristocracy*, none but the more Noble being admitted to the publick adminstration of affairs. *Government of Geneva.*

The publick Officers are alwaies first elected in the Council of twenty five, and then confirmed by that of the two hundered, who have the Authority

to

to approve, or reject the Election: when the Council of two hundred rejects a party proposed, then the Council of twenty five returnes and makes a new Election, which is to be reiterated, as long as the choice is not confirmed by the Council of two hundred, who at the same time that they reject any person proposed, have the power to nominate another; but this is seldome put in practice; the manner of their Election is as followeth.

Balloting. When a Lieutenant (for instance) is to be made, two candidates are chosen by the Council of twenty five, and presented to the Counsel of two hundred; in which all the kindred and relations, first of the one, and then of the other Candidate successively to the utmost degree, are ordered to withdraw, this being done, they carefully sift and examine the actions of the persons proposed, and such as have any thing to object against them, speak their minds freely, then every member of the Council puts into a Box a B, or an O, B, signifying bon or good, and the O, omitted or rejected. If their be more Bs found than Os, the party is approved

proved but if more Os, the Council of twenty five propoſes an other, and many times the Council of two hundred rejects ten in one Election: Both being afterwards confirmed, they are preſented to the people, and he who in their general Council has moſt voices, is legally elected.

In the opening of any Council or aſſembly for Election, there are alwaies two Oaths Adminſtred to the Members, one that they chuſe a fit perſon, and the other that they diſcover nothing of what ſhall be ſpoken concerning the parties propoſed.

The General Council.

All Burgeſſes and Citizens paſt eighteen years of age are admitted into the General Council; which is ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs Numerous, according as the Members are at home, or willing to come.

The City Companies of the Militia.

The City is divided into ſeventeen companies, each of which has for Captain a Lord of the Council of twenty five, with a Lieutenant, Enſigne and other officers who are commonly choſen from among the Burgeſſes and Citizens, yet a Burgeſſe tho he may be a Lieuetenent, can never be an Enſigne.

Every

The Companies of Trades. Every Trade has a Company consisting of Members of the same profession, which is Governed by a Lord of the Council of twenty five, and four assistants of the same Trade.

The Election of Magistrates. The Magistrates are alwaies chosen by secret suffrages. some of whom continue in place for life, and others for a certain time.

The Members of the Council of 25. The Members of the Council of twenty five, who constitute the chief Court of the City, and carry properly the names of Counselors, are chosen out of the Council of two hundred, that is the Council of twenty five proposes two, and that of the two hundered approves or rejects them, and if it happen that both are approved by the greater numbers of Bs, than Os, then they come to an Election by the Plurality of voices, in which Election the Kindred have a voice; though when Scrutiny is made with Bs, and Os, all remove even to the remotest degree of relation.

The Members of the Council of 200. The members of the Council of two hundred are Elected solely by the Council of twenty five, and must be twenty five years of Age compleate, as it is ordered

ordered ſometime agoe, they continue in place for life, unleſs by the Council of twenty five, who in the beginning of every year try and cenſure their actions, they be turned out or ſuſpended for miſdemeanor.

In the beginning of every year the Council of two hundred, cenſure alſo the actions of the Council of twenty five; except of the four Syndicks, who with the Treaſurer are exempted from that cenſure.

Syndicks.

The four Syndicks who are annual, are choſen by the general Council of the people, and are commonly taken out of the Council of twenty five, one of them carries the title of firſt Syndick, and he that hath once been a Syndick, in four years time returnes moſt commonly to the ſame place again.

Lieutenant and Auditors.

The Lieutenant who adminiſters juſtice has ſix Auditors for aſſiſtance, all choſen by the general Council of the people, the Lieutenant for one year, and the Auditors for three, of whom two are yearly choſen, and two go out, theſe Auditors are not elected out of the number of twenty five, but of

that of the two hundred.

Procurator general. The Procurator general is likewise taken out of the Council of the two hundred, and chosen by the people for three years; but is commonly confirmed again for three years more, his Office is to take care of the observation of the Lawes, and preservation of privilidges.

Treasurer. The Treasurer is alwaies one of the Council of twenty five, who is to give an account of the revenues and disbursments of the Republick; he is elected by the general Council of the people, continues three years in place, and most commonly goes not out before he be chosen Syndick.

Secretaries of State. There are two Secretaries of State chosen by the Council of the two hundred out of that of twenty five, they continue in place during pleasure, but commonly until they be chosen Syndicks, they sit uncovered, and write all the acts of the Council.

City Marshal. The Office of City Marshal is very considerable, tho he be as in other places but Captain of the Town Officers. This place is conferred upon one of the body of the two hundred, but

but he is admitted into the Council of twenty five, and hears all that paſſes there; he has no voice, but only expects their orders; he ſits uncovered on a bench by the door. Two are named to the place by the Council of twenty five, but the election belongs to that of the two hundred; he continues commonly in place for ſix years, and is not allowed to appear in publick without a ſtaff in his hand with a Sylver ball which belongs to the State. When the Senate makes a preſent of Wine or any thing elſe to Strangers of Quality, it is his part to make the Compliment,

The Houſe of the Secretaries and City Marſhals publick feaſts.

In the Town Houſe of the City none live but the two Secretaries of State and the City Marſhal, to whom it belongs to order the publick feaſts in the times of Election, and to treate ſuch, as the Senate thinks fit to appoint.

At the Election of the Magiſtrates, that is of the Syndicks, Lieutenant, Auditors, members of the Council of twenty five and other greater Officers, the Council of twenty five Dine in the Town Hall at the charge of him who

is new elected, but becauſe the election of the Lieutenant and Auditors is all waies on the ſame day, the two Auditors are at the charge of the diner, and the Lieutenant eates Scotfree.

Caſtellains. There are in the State of *Geneva* four Caſtellains who Adminiſter Juſtice to the people in the Country, and are Members of the Council of the two hundred and by them elected, after that they are nominated by the Council of twenty five, as all other officers are; every one of theſe Caſtellains continues in place three years, having under him only a Clerk, and Officers, and once a week, or oftener if need be, goes to Adminſter Juſtice in the place of his Juriſdiction.

Publick Granarie. To the publick Granarie, which is one of the firſt things that is to be ſeen in *Geneva*, and of great advantage both to the State and people, belong eight Governours with a Receiver, and Syndick, who are intruſted with the management thereof. Theſe Governors, (except the *Syndick*) are indifferently choſen from among the Cittizens, Burgeſſes and Inhabitants, or inmatess, and

and meet on occaſion upon notice given them by the Syndick, who is their Preſident, they are all elected by the Council of twenty five, and confirmed by that of the two hundred; in ſeveral ſtore houſes of this Granary are commonly kept one hundred thouſand Sacks of Corne, each ſack weighing an hundred and fifty pounds weight at twelve ounces to the pound, and above twenty thouſand ſacks are yearly bought and ſold here. The Bakers are obliged to buy their Corn out of this Granary at the rate of 24 Solz dearer then it is ſold in the Market, and the Inkeepers, Vintners, and other publick Houſe keepers are bound to buy their bread from thoſe Bakers, ſo that by this meanes the City raiſeth a conſiderable profit without burdenning their Subjects; ſuch as put money into that Chamber have formerly had ſeaven, or eight *per cent*, but at preſent that the Chamber is not neceſſitated to borrow money, they allow no more then three, or at moſt four *per cent*.

There are nine Companies of foot appointed for the conſtant Guard of the City. *The forces of the City.*

the City, the Captains who are chosen by the Council of twenty five, and confirmed by that of the two hundred, enjoy their places for life, some of them are of the body of the two hundred, and some not, according as they have friends and Interest. A Burgess may be a Captain, when other Offices require a Citizen. The Companies consist of thirty Soldiers a peace not reckoning inferiour Officers, to wit, Serjants and Corporals, and are all punctually paid once a month. Every Cap. has an hundred French Crowns and somewhat more a year, a Serjeant about forty five, a Corporal somewhat less, and every private Soldier somewhat more then two Crowns a month: There are three Gates in the City, and at each gate a Captain with his Company keeps constant guard; moreover every evening four are chosen out of those Companies that are not upon duty at the gates to go the round without and within the City; one of which Companies mounts the guard every night in the Town Hall.

The Muster of the Companies.

The penult and last day of every month the nine Companies three at a time

time are muſtered in preſence of the Syndick of the Guards (who is for moſt part the fourth Syndick) and of the two Majors, and at the ſame time receive their pay.

The Majors are members of the Council of twenty five, and commonly the two youngeſt are choſen. It is really a place of great fatigue; for they are obliged by turns once a week, to releive the Guards every evening, and to go the rounds twice a night about the City to viſit the Sentinels; they are allowed indeed to diſcharge their Office on horſe back, being attended by ſome Soldiers and a Lantern: And certainly ſince the *Scalado* and ſurprize that the Duke of *Savoy* attempted to have made on this place, there is no City in the world more vigilant, and that uſes greater diligence to prevent the like for the future; for four of the Council of the two hundred every week go the rounds nightly, both before and after the Majors rounds, and every hour of the night the Sentinels are viſited, the Guards being alwaies doubled when there is any ſuſpition of danger. *Majors.*

Pomps and vain shows. There is a Court established here against Pomps and vain Shows consisting of a Syndick as President, the Procurator General, and four Deputies, who meet commonly on *Monday* after dinner.

The time when the Councils meet. Twice a year the General Council of the People meets after morning Sermon in St. *Peters* Church, to wit, on the first *Sunday* of *November*, for the Election of the Lieutenant, and two Auditors, and the first *Sunday* of *January*, for the Election of the four Syndicks, Procurator General and Treasurer.

The Council of 25. The Council of twenty five sits every morning, and on occasion in the afternoon, excepting *Sunday* and *Thursday*, when they never meet, unless matters of State, or other things of great importance require their attendance.

The Council of 200. The Council of the two hundred meet the first *Friday* morning of every month after that the Council of 25 is up, for treating of matters of State and affaires of publick benefit; but if other necessary matters do require, according to exigency they meet oftner, and

and becauſe many Civil matters are tranſferred from the Council of twenty five to that of the two hundred, they aſſemble ſometimes three days a weak for the deciſion of ſuch actions.

There is no appeal to be made to the Council of the two hundred in any action under fifty Crowns, the parties being obliged to depoſit twenty, and beſides alledge that the ſentence given by the twenty five is againſt the Edict which is the Municipal Law of *Geneva*.

The Council of threeſcore.

There is moreover a Council of ſixty, the Members whereof are choſen out of the body of the two hundred, and are men of mature judgment, and ſuch as have born the charge of an Auditor, but this Council ſeldome meets and only upon matters of State: You muſt obſerve that the Members of the Council of twenty five, ſit in all other Councils, whether of the General, that of the 200, or of the ſixty.

Lieutenant.

The Lieutenant aſſiſted by his ſix Auditors holds a Court daily, and tho all be not preſent, yet it is ſtill a Court, the firſt Auditor in abſence of the Lieutenant being Preſident thereof.

In

Appeals. In the Court which is called the Court of Appeals a Syndick is President, and it is composed of five Judges or Counsellors, who are Members of the two hundred and continue in place for three years. They are to meet once a week according as causes happen; for from the sentence of the Lieutenant they remove to this Court of Appeals, and from this to the Council of twenty five.

When an action whether Civil or Criminal is to be decided in the Council of twenty five; all the Kindred and Relations of the Parties withdraw, so that to fill up the *Quorum* of that Court, as of the other of Appeals, they take Assessors out of the number of the two hundred, who sit not on the bench, but on certain seats provided for them in the middle of the Hall: but if the number of the Judges not excepted against, exceed the half, the Court is compleat and no Assessors are called.

The Congregation of the Ministers. The Congregation of Ecclesiasticks, that is, of the Ministers who Preach the Gospel, consists of twenty four Church-men, that is of twelve Ministers of the City, and as many of the Country

Country about, which belongs to the Soverainity of *Geneva*.

Every *Friday* Morning this Assembly meets to treat of the affaires of their Ministery, and the Purity of Religion, thô upon urgent occasions they meet at other times: not only all the Ministers but likewise the Professors are admitted into this Congregation, the truth is, the professors of Theology, Greek, and Hebrew are commonly Ministers, and tho those of Philosophy be not, yet they have place in the Congregation.

The Consistory which is held every *Thursday*, is composed of all the Ministers, and nine other persons of exemplary life and Mature age, whom they call Elders; two of which are commonly members of the Council of twenty five. A Minister with the title of Moderator is President of the Consistory, who is changed weekly, but the twelve Country-Ministers are never admitted to be Moderators. *The Consistory.*

The *Italians* and *Germans* have likewise their Consistories, composed of their Ministers, and some Elders, who meet commonly after Sermon, and treat

treat of the affairs of their ſeveral Churches, but they depend on the greater Conſiſtory.

The French Box. There is a kind of Hoſpital commonly called the *French-Box*, which takes care to releive all the poor Families of ſtrangers, for none are received into the great Hoſpital, but onely Burgeſſes, Citizens, and poor Travellers without any reſpect to their Religion or Country.

The Italian and German Boxes. The Poor Families of the *Italian* Nation are releived out of the Box of the *Italian* Conſiſtory, and the *Germans* out of the *German-Box.*

Adminiſtration of the Holy Sacrament of the Lords Supper. The Sacrament of the Lords Supper is Adminiſtred to the People four times a year, to wit, at *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, in the beginning of *September*, and at *Chriſtmaſs*, but alwaies on a *Sunday*, and that twice in every Church with great concourſe of Communicants. The *Italians* likewiſe and *Germans* receive four times a year in their ſeververal Churches; ſo that the Sacrament is adminiſtred twelve times a year in *Geneva*, that is once a Month, a thing moſt convenient for Travellers and the ſick,

The

The *Italian* Churchis much antiener than that of the *Germans*. Heretofore the *Spaniards* had a Church, but for want of people of that Nation it is now loſt.

The Colledge for Letters is conſtituted of a Rector who is a Miniſter, ſeaven Profeſſours, to wit, three of Theology, one of Hebrew, another of Greek, and two of Philoſophy: There is moreover a Principal, who is a Miniſter alſo ſet over the Regents of the Schools, where the youths ſtudy humanity; a libruy keeper, who has the charge of the publick library, and three Senators of the Council of twenty five, whom they call commonly the Governours of the Schools. *The Colledge.*

When a Miniſter is to be choſen for the City or Country, the Congregation by ſecret voices makes the Election, and then propoſes the perſon elected to the Council of twenty five, who have the abſolute power of admitting or rejecting him: If the party be rejected, the Miniſters proceed to a new Election until they pleaſe the humor of the Council: The ſame method is obſerved in chooſing of Profeſſors; but *The election of Miniſters.*

but for the Regents of the Schools, it is ſufficient that they be examined by the body of the Colledge, and then with their recommendation preſented to the body of the twenty five.

There are in *Geneva* many Students called Propoſants, as well Natives, as of other Countries, as *French*, *Germans*, *Switzers*, *Hollanders* and others. Theſe Students are employed weekly to ſay Prayers every Evening in three Churches, to wit, St. *Peters*, St. *Gervaſe's*, and St. *Magdalens*, and beſides to read in the Pulpit ſome Chapter of the bible every Morning and Evening, between the firſt and laſt ringing into Church.

Ordination of Miniſters. When any of theſe Miniſters are to be ordained, that is when they are to receive Authority to Preach and Adminiſter the Sacraments, they are examined by the Miniſters in the Congregation, and afterwards without any Ceremony they receive their Authority, the Council of twenty five not medling in that, but leaveing the whole care thereof to the Miniſters.

The Preſs. There are many Preſſes in *Geneva*, which ought weekly to be viſited by the Rector,

Rector; but to ſpeak truth both that and Licenſing of Bookes by the Rectors and Governors of Schools without which they ſhould not be Printed, for moſt part are neglected.

The Salary of the Miniſters and Profeſſors.

The Salary of the Miniſters of the City exceedeth not the ſum of two hundred Crowns a year.

Adulterie.

About fifty or threeſcore years agoe the Crime of Adultery was without any reſpect of perſons puniſhed with death, but that rigour is at preſent remitted; the puniſhment being now ſome months Impriſonment, and a pecuniary fine, but the poor that have not mony are puniſhed Corporally.

Simple Fornication is alſo puniſhed according to the quality of the offence, the delinquent being confined to priſon for nine dayes to eate nothing but Bread and Water, none are exempted but muſt preſent themſelves before the Conſiſtory.

The courſe that is taken in time of fire.

There can no where better courſes be taken in time of fire than in *Geneva*, for all the men upon the firſt alarme are obliged in their armes to betake themſelves to the ſeveral quarters appointed them, and the ſerving Maids with

with their Buckets to carry water, every houſe keeper being bound to ſend his Maid; Maſons Carpenters and the like are obliged to goe and carry their Inſtruments and tooles with them to the place where the fire is, and the Members of the Council of twenty five repair to the Town Hall, there to give the neceſſary orders.

The Lieutenant with his Staff of Juſtice, two Auditors, and the Syndick of the Guards with his Staff, and another Syndick all accompanied with a conſiderable number of Officers go to the place where the fire is, and there give all orders neceſſary, every one being obliged exactly to obey them and to pull down what Contiguous Houſes they ſhall think moſt convenient for quenching the fire; the two Auditors take into their Cuſtody all the goods they can, which they tranſport to prevent theft and robbery; and in a late fire a Burgeſs was hanged for ſtealing ſome ſmall trifle whilſt the people were in confuſion.

The Guards of the Gates are doubled with a Company of Souldiers more than ordinary, and in the day time when

when the Gates are open, ſo ſoon as they crie fire fire, they are ſhut and not opened again until the fire be quite out, the two Majors on Horſe back continually ſurrounding the City and viſiting the poſts, and in a word no care and diligence is omitted.

Tryals of priſoners diſpatched.

The Tryals of Priſoners are no where diſpatched with greater expedition then in *Geneva*, where they are not ſuffred, as in other places, to languiſh in a priſon.

Gaoler.

The Gaoler is one of the Council of the two hundred, who diſcharges that office only for a year, but ſeeing it is a place of no great profit, there are not many that ſeek after it.

Trials.

Priſoners are commonly brought to Tryal at the ſuit of the Lieutenant and Procurator General before one of the Council of twenty five, who meet alwaies in a Room of the Priſon appointed for that purpoſe, where they examin the Priſoner, who every time that the Council go to examin him, is obliged to pay them eighty Florins, which is about three Crowns, but ſuch as are condemned to death, and have not wherewithal, are exempted from

payment, no man being bound to do a thing impossible. Malefactors are not tortured here so much, as in other places, and they never give the rack oftener then twice.

Sentence. The Tryal ended, the Members of the Council of twenty five having first prayed to God on their knees, give Sentence, from which the Citizens and Burgesses, as soon as it is intimated to them, appeale to the Council of the two hundred.

Execution of the Sentence. After that Sentence of death has past, it is next day an hour before Sunrising intimated to the prisoner by two Ministers, and from that time till ten of the Clock before noon, he is constantly attended by two of them, who are relieved every hour, and who make it their business to prepare him for Death, the Prisoner, all that while being in the same Roome where the Council of twenty five sits, when they examine any Malefactor, and where he receives the intimation of his Sentence, and continues till he be carried to the place of Execution.

Time of Execution. At ten of the Clock then in the forenoon the Council of twenty five assembles

ſembles before the Gate of the Town Hall where ſtands a ſeat of Juſtice, on which ſit the four Syndicks with their ſtaves of Juſtice in hand, the Counſellors ſitting on each ſide of the bench, but lower than the *Syndicks*, the Priſoner aſſiſted ſtill by two Miniſters, is brought before them by an Auditor (repreſenting the Lieutenant) and the City Marſhal with his Officers, where kneeling alone before the bench, a Clerk with an Audible Voice reads to him all the Crimes he is guilty of, which being confeſſed by himſelf, the Sentence then read, the City Marſhal holding all this while an open Bible in his hand before the Court, becauſe before the Clarke begins to read the Sentence he pronounces theſe words aloud, haveing before our eyes, God and his holy Scripture. The Sentence being read, the Priſoner is inſtantly delivered over into the hands of the Officers of the Lieutenant, to whom the execution of Juſtice belongs, but the Sentence muſt be immediatly executed, and therefore the Executioner appears, who taking the Priſoner by the hand,

leads him into a low room, where having put the Halter about his neck and bound him, an Auditor and the City Marshal on Horseback, with the Officers and Executioner on foot, bring him to the place of Execution, and stirr not from thence till the Malefactor be dead.

Place of Execution Ordinarily persons are put to death in the plain Palace without the City, and in the place of *Molard*.

Alliances. *Geneva* has at several times contracted alliances, both in the times of the Bishops and since, and that with several Princes, and Republicks, particulary with the Common-wealth of *Venice*, with which until this day they entertain a very good coresspondence, in so much that they willingly suffer their Captaines to levy men amongst them.

1518. 1526. In the year 1518. The *Genevians* made a League with the *Canton* of *Fribourg*, which in the year, 1526. Was confirmed with closer obligations of Friendship and enlarged with new Articles; The *Canton* of *Berne* with that of *Friborrg*, being therein comprehended, and all three together obliged

liged in a perpetual, and individual League with one another.

The reformed Religion being afterwards in the year, 1535. Eſtabliſhed in *Geneva*, the States of *Fribourg* moved by their Church men, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Geneva*, declaring that if they would not returne into the boſome of the Catholick Church they would be obliged to break the League, to theſe propoſitions the *Genevians* would not condeſcend, but proteſted they would faithfully obſerve the alliance. 1535.

The year following which was 1536. The States of *Berne* underſtanding that the *Fribourgers* had made a League with the *Genevians*, ſent Ambaſſadors to *Geneva*, where a League for twenty five years was concluded betwixt *Geneva* and *Berne*, this Legue expiring in the year, 1558. On the firſt of *January* of the ſame year a perpetual League was concluded betwixt theſe two States. 1536.

May the 8*th*. 1559 *Henry* the third, King of *France* and *Poland* made Alliance with *Berne*, *Solerne*, and *Geneva*, in which treaty *Geneva* was by that 1559.

King called the key of *Switzerland*, and he alwaies eſteemed it ſo, having recommended to the *Switzers* the preſervation of that City.

1584. Laſtly, on the eighteenth of *October*, 1584. *Zurich* made a mutual League with *Geneva*, in memory whereof the Senate erected a Marble Monument with this inſcription, which is to be ſeen in the Hall of the Town houſe, on the ſide as you go to the Arſenal.

Inſcription *Anno à vera religione divinitus cum vetere libertate* Geneva *reſtituta, quaſi novo Jubileo inennte, plurimis vitatis domi & foris inſidijs & ſup.ratis tempeſtatibus, quod Helvetiorum primarii Tigurini Bernarum exemplo æquo jure & in ſocietatem perpetuam nobiſcum venerint, & prius novo vinculo adſtrinxerint*, S. P. Q. G. *quod fælix eſſe velit.* D. O. M. *tanti beneficii Monumentum conſecrarunt.*

Beſides the above mentioned alliances, *Geneva* holds friendſhip and correſpondence upon account of the Proteſtant Religion, with the *Engliſh*, *Hollanders*, and Proteſtant Princes of *Germany* all which in time of need would do them ſome good Offices,

but

but the truth is the Jealouſie that reignes amongſt neighbouring Princes, has a greater influence upon the preſervation of the Liberty of *Geneva* than any other conſideration whatſoever.

Proteſtants of France.

This City is looked upon as the only City of refuge, for the Proteſtants of *France*, ſeeing upon occaſion of any perſecution, they can retreat into this place, and that makes them on their part ſo ſolicitous for its ſafety and preſervation, that on all occaſions they would be ready to ſhew the effects of their good inclinations towards it, as they have already done during the War with the Duke of *Savoy*, and it is certain that no ſooner would any new War begin in *Geneva*, but that the Proteſtants of the beſt quality in *France* would come to its aſſiſtance, knowing very well, that if they be deprived of that Sanctuary, they muſt remaine expoſed to the will of their enemies.

Forces Arſenal.

As to the forces of *Geneva*, without doubt they are but inconſiderable, they have in the firſt place an Arſenal provided of all ſorts of Armes for arming of ſix thouſand men at leaſt; be-

ſides a great many old Armes and Colors taken from their enemies in the time of the War.

There is no great ſtore of Cannon in the Arſenal, becauſe this City being a Frontier place, has the Walls both day and night well furniſhed with great Gunns, and certainly there is no frontiere place better provided with Cannon.

Private Arms. The private Houſes are ſufficiently, furniſhed with Armes, and there is no Citizen but hath Armes for two or three men, there are ſeveral that can Arme twenty five or thirty, and ſome are ſo well provided that they can conveniently Arme three hundred Soldiers, ſo that every private Houſe may be called an Arſenal, hence according to computation it is commonly reckoned that in *Geneva* there are Armes for forty thouſand men.

Proviſions. The City is alwaies well furniſhed with Proviſions and Ammunition of all ſorts conveniently diſtributed into Magazines and Store houſes in the ſeveral quarters of the Town, ſo that if an accident ſhould happen in the place, the City could ſuſtaine no great pre-

prejudice thereby, the other ſtores being ſufficiently provided to ſupply the loſs; they keep conſtantly Ammunition, as Powder, Bullets, Match and the like enough for a two years Siege, and a ſufficient quantity of Corne for three years, having Mills within the Town alwaies in readineſs to grind it.

Military exerciſes.

The *Genevians* are generally well trained in the exerciſes and diſcipline of Warr; and though they can brag of no famous Commanders (their wars having been more defenſive than offenſive) yet they have Soldiers of long experience in the wars, and take care to exerciſe their youth to Warlik exerciſes by conferring honor and reward on thoſe eſpecially who at ſome ſet times in the year obtaine the advantage of ſhooting.

Kings of the ſeveral kinds of Arms.

They preforme thoſe exerciſes chiefly in the Spring, the fitteſt time for recreation, and to raiſe in their youth a generous emulation for Honor, they make him who hath ſhot beſt in the Cannon, Musket, Bow, Croſs-bow, or Piſtol, King of that kind of Armes wherein he hath excelled, giving him a mark of Honor and ſome priviledges in

in reward of his dexterity : But the King of the Harquebuſes is in greateſt eſteem amongſt them, and beſides the Priviledges which are allowed him, he is after his Election attended home by the Chief of the City with ſhow and triumph. The publick reaps no ſmall benefit from thoſe delightful exerciſes, for the Citizens are thereby trained in the diſcipline of War, and by the Honor and priviledges conferred upon the Kings, encouraged to noble undertakings.

On what Geneva. builds its confidence.

But though brave men, and good Arms be the ordinary means of the defence and preſervation of the City, yet the *Geneveans* truſt not altogether to their own ſtrength; they are ſenſible enough of their weakneſs and inability to withſtand the deſignes of their powerful enemies, who are very induſtrious in contriving their ruine.

Their chief truſt therefore is in God, under whoſe protection they are to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in maintaining of their dearly beloved darling Liberty, as by experience they have already made appear. They can muſter of their own ſome thouſands of well trained

trained Soldiers, but in caſe of War, or Siege, the four Proteſtant, *Cantons* of *Switzerland* are obliged by mutual Articles to ſend them a ſupply of four thouſand men, and it being the common maxim of States-men and skilful Souldiers that the preſervation of *Geneva* depends on the Friendſhip of *Switzerland*, and the Liberty of *Switzerland* on the ſafety of *Geneva*, the Catholick Cantons themſelves for reaſons of State, and that they may not by loſing that barrier expoſe their Liberty to the deſcretion of a Conqueror; will in caſe of need, contribute both men and mony for the aſſiſtance of that place.

In the year, 1602. Experience confirmed this; for in the ſpace of few hours great ſupplies of men haſtened in time of danger to *Geneva:* And the *Scalado* hapned about midnight in the bittereſt time of Winter, yet next Evening about two thouſand men under ſeveral Commanders, came from the Neighbouring parts of *Switzerland* to the relief of the City, and about four thouſand more were upon the march thither, but the danger being over,

they

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they were with thanks dismissed. The History of this enterprize deserves some mention.

An account of the Scalado.

On *Saturday* night the twelfth of *December*, 1602. About midnight, the Forces of *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy* attacqued *Geneva* by *Scalado* in this manner.

The Signior *D'Albigni* the Dukes Lieutenant (the Duke in person being come post to *Champey* a Village near to *Geneva*) with twelve hundred men, advanced towards the wall of the City without any noise of Drum or Trumpet, and an hour before midnight began the *Scalado*, making use of three Ladders most artificially made, as may be seen at present in the Arsenal, one Father *Alexander* a *Jesuite* standing at the foot of the midle-most and encouraging all the Soldiers with assurance of indulgence and pardon in name of the Pope, though the enterprize was attempted without the Popes knowledge. Two hundred and fifty were already got into the City before any perceived it; But God Almighty infatuated their Council, seeing they might as easily have brought in above a thousand;

and

and cut all the Citizens to peices; but by their own overſight, or unskilfulneſs they were diſcovered three hours before day by a Sentinel from the Tower of the Mint Houſe, the City taking thereupon the Allarm, the braveſt and moſt active Citizens two hours before day put themſelves in Armes, and after ſome hot skirmiſhes and brisk fighting, about break of day obtained the Victory and beate out the enemy who had the ill luck that their Petarde, (notwithſtanding all their diligence) did no execution, ſeventeen of the Valienteſt Citizens were killed, and ten wounded in the action, the enemies had fifty four killed, and thirteen taken Priſoners, ſome of which were wounded by leaping over the walls, the City Canon having broken their Ladders; early next Morning the Councill ſate to conſult what muſt be done with the thirteen Priſoners, and becauſe the people cried for Juſtice, they were all condemned to be hanged, though they were not perſons of the leaſt quality in *Savoy*, amongſt whom were the Barons of *Sonaz*, *Attignac* and *Chaffardon*. The Baron of *Attig-*

nac

nac having a broken Legg was carried to the Gallows in a chair, all of them pretended to be used as Prisoners of War, but the City told them they were traitors, peace breakers, and assassins, and used them accordingly, haveing on *Sunday* the thirteenth of *December* about noon caused them all to be hanged; The bodies of those that were hanged, as well asof those that were killed in the action, were publickly exposed until *Tuesday* the fifteenth of the same month, and then their Heads to the number of sixty seven cut off, and placed upon Poles, and their bodies cast into the *Rone*, according to the Sentence pronounced by the Council of sixty, who because they themselves had confessed, that their orders were to kill men women and Children without distinction, and to cast their bodies into the same River, thought it just to do unto them, what they intended to have done to others.

After this, the Peace being broken the *Genevians* made several incursions into *Savoy*, but in the Month of *July* following, by the Mediation of the seaven

ſeaven neutral *Cantons* of *Switzerland*, and the Authority of the moſt Chriſtian King, which (next to Providence) had the chief influence on the negotiation, peace was concluded betwixt the Duke of *Savoy* and the States of *Geneva*, notwithſtanding which peace, the Duke afterwards left no means unaſſayed to ſurprize the City, but all his induſtry and attempts have been ſucceſsleſs.

Wedneſday April the *19th.* 1609. Signior *della Cambourcier* Lord of *Terrail* was beheaded in the place of *Molard* oppoſite to the Harbour, becauſe he had promiſed the Duke of *Savoy* (as he himſelf confeſſed) to aſſault *Geneva* on the ſide of the Harbour, for which purpoſe he came to the City to view and mark out the place. Combourcier *beheaded.*

Peter della Batide an ingeneer and complice with *Combourcier* was on the 21ſt. of *April* hanged in the ſame place. Peter De la Batide.

As to wealth, *Geneva* is none of the Richeſt, though it be Richer at preſent than it was before the Reformation. It is true ſome private perſons uſe their utmoſt endeavours to raiſe themſelves *Riches.*

by

by trading in *Germany*, *Italy*, *Holland*, *Switzerland*, and other Neighbouring places, but the number of Merchants is inconſiderable in reſpect of the artificers and tradeſmen.

Bookſellers. The Trade of Bookſelling is in great eſteem here, and there are ſome Bookſellers, who have great ſtores and variety of books, eſpecially of ſuch as are prohibited of all ſorts, and in all Languages, by reaſon of the convenience of the Situation of the place, *Geneva* being as it were the centre to *Germany*, *France* and *Italy*.

There are about ſeven or eight in *Geneva* who trade for above a hundred thouſand Crowns a year, ſome of which are worth ſo much, but trade not ſo openly as others do, and above a hundred Families who live handſomly and commoudiouſly by commerce, but moſt part of the Towns people are employed in handicraft Trades.

Laws. *Geneva* hath its Laws and inſtitutions, by the *Geneveans* called Edicts, taken for moſt part from the Civil law, and the particular cuſtomes of the Country, that have been in practice for two, or three hundred years, but in

in ſuch caſes as are not determined by edicts, they have alwaies recourſe to the Civil Law; theſe edicts ſince they were firſt collected into a body and publiſhed, have been reduced into a better forme and contain two parts, the one concerning the Elections of Magiſtrates, and their duty, and the other relating to the deciſion of Civil cauſes.

Publick Revenue.

The publick Revenue of the State amounts to about one hundred thouſand Crowns, but the Subjects are not at all burthened, paying only for maintaining of the Guards, and ſome ſmall duty for Grinding of their Corn, Importation of Wine, and at preſent a little voluntary Contribution for the fortifications, ſo that a man for himſelf and Family of ſix perſons may pay in all ten Crowns a year; ſuch as have real eſtates pay the accuſtomed tithes, and Merchants the uſual duties.

Expences.

The publick and ordinary expence is conſiderable, forty thouſand Crowns a year not being ſufficient to pay the Sallaries of the Counſellers, Miniſters, Profeſſors, Regents, Soldiers, and de-

fray the charges of the publick Fabricks, Arſenal, Warlike proviſions and the like; beſides many other caſual and extraordinary charges that happen daily.

Territory. The Territory of *Geneva* is as healthfull, and as fruitful, as it is little and narrow: And therefore moſt part of the *Geneveans* ſettle their eſtates in *Savoy* and *France*, and pay the ſame publick duties as the native ſubjects of thoſe two Princes do: none of the Neighbouring Princes come near the Territory of *Geneva* for plenty, the *Geneveans* uſeing all dilligence to ſupply what it wants in extent, by pains and cultivation; ſo that it produces Corn, Wine, Turnips, Barly, Hay, and all ſorts of Graine, the Fruits it commonly yields, are Nuts, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Almonds, Cheſnuts, Apricoks, but very few Figs.

The Air. The air is good and healthful, being purified by the North-wind that frequently blows there, the winter is not ſo ſharp as in *Germany*, and other Northen Countries, nor the Summer ſo hot, as in *Italy* and ſome places of *Dauphiny*, the weather indeed is ſome-

ſometimes exceſſively hot in the Summer and as cold in the Winter, but that continues but for a few dayes.

In times paſt the Inhabitants of *Geneva* have been reckoned dul, not to ſay, of a ſilly and blockiſh Spirit, but at preſent by their commerce, with Forrainers, they are polliſhed and refined, and not only skilful in their workes, but are become ſpeculative and ſubtile, managing their affairs ſo cunningly that it is not eaſie to over-reach them. *The nature and temper of the people.*

They are very obſervant and jealous of ſtrangers, eſpecially the inferior people; nevertheleſs they are reſpected and made wellcome, eſpecially ſuch as come to traffick or Sojourne and live in penſion among them; in a word they who have mony and afford them occaſion of profit, are there as in other places, well eſteemed of. *Their jealouſie over ſtrangers.*

They are very expert in affairs of State, and know well what meaſures to take with their Neighbours, as they have on many occaſions made appear, and certainly if they were not ſo, they had very often been embroyled with the Duke of *Savoy*, which they have *Geneveans good Politicians.*

hitherto prudently avoided.

Rigour against delinquents.

They were accustomed for a long time to receive and protect all that came and embraced the Reformed Religion, but at present the City being well peopled, they are not so ready to admit of such.

Those who have committed any crime, in any other place had not best flie to *Geneva*, for that City is a cage for such as retreat thither, to avoid punishment, and many who have expected safety, have been so far disappointed, that though they had committed crimes in remote places, yet at the suite of the plantiffs they have been made prisoners, where they promised themselves all kind of liberty, and afterwards brought to Trial and hanged.

Soveraignty.

Geneva hath no Soveraign upon earth, and depends upon none but God Almighty, the Senate having the same authority in their state, that the greatest Monarch in the world has in his own dominions and are as careful to preserve it.

Strangers who pass through or Sojourne at pensions in *Geneva*, are kindly

ly received by the Inhabitants, and to gratifie them the Senate does affectionately protect them, causing them to be treated with all imaginable civility, insomuch that offences that in other places would be severely punished, are passed over, and connived at in *Geneva*, for the honour and respects sake, which is shewed there to Gentlemen Travelers.

Religions.

It is a common but false report in *Italy*, that Monks, Friers, Priests of the Church of *Rome*, are badly used when they pass through *Geneva*, for they themselves find the contrary in their Travels, and if any man should offer insolence to a Priest, or Frier in that City, he would certainly be punished, nor do the people refuse Charity and lodging to the poor Religious when they demand it.

Pensions.

The rate of pensions for diet, is commonly twelve Crowns a month for the Master, and six for the Servant, but there are inferiour pensions also, to wit, from seaven to eight Crowns a man, and the entertainment according to the price, nevertheless for Gentlemen who expect to be well treated, the

lowest is ten and the highest twelve Crowns a month all the City over:

Fishing. Fishing in the Lake of this City is very considerable both for profit and pleasure, they commonly take trouts of four score pound weight at twelve ounces the pound, and in the midle of the River opposite to the Town preserve their fish alive for use, in two little deal board houses made for that purpose.

In the Summer time it is a very pleasant recreation to go a Fishing here, and both strangers, and Citizens mightily delight in it.

Exercises. All sorts of exercises are taught in this City, as well as in any other place; there is a good Master for riding the great Horse, and for the first month four Pistols, and three for every month after, he has a Stable very well furnished with Horses; For Fencing, Dancing, Mathematicks, Geography and the Languages, there is choice of Masters also, so that Travellers may Sojourne in this City with as much ease to the purse, and advantage for Education as in most parts of *Europe*.

Inns. There are many Inns and publick Houses

Houſes here, in all of which as a Traveller is of quality, and intends to order his expences, he will find entertainment anſwerable to the rate he payes.

The Armes of *Geneva* are a half Eagle and Key, the Eagle ſignifying that the City is Imperial, and the Key, that it hath been an Epiſcopal See; but the Antient Arms of that City was a Sun, which they ſtill uſe on a Seal, and has been retained ſince the time that *Geneva* (as has been already obſerved) worſhipped *Apollo*. *The Arms of* Geneva.

The *French* Poſt comes hither twice a weak, to wit on *Monday* at ten of the Clock in the morning, and parts on *Tueſday* at noon, and on *Friday* in the Morning which parts again in the Evening, the price of a ſingle Letter from *Lions* to *Geneva* paying three Solzs. *The Poſts.*

Twice a week the Meſſenger or Carrier arrives alſo, his buſineſs is to convey to and fro between *Lions* and *Geneva* all ſorts of goods, and to conduct Strangers that are pleaſed to Travel with him, a ſingle perſon pays him for paſſage, and entertainment upon

the rode about a Piſtol, and for every pound of goods at ſixteen ounces the pound tow Solzs.

The *German* Poſt comes in on *Monday* towards Evening, and goes out on *Tueſday* at the ſame time. The Letters pay more, or leſs according to the diſtance of the place from whence they come.

The Poſt of *Turin* which brings all the Letters of *Italy*, comes in on *Wedneſday* and ſets out on *Thurſday*, but all Letters that are ſent by that Poſt, muſt be paid for to *Cambray*.

Hackney Horſes and Coaches.

There is no want of Hackney Horſes nor of Meſſengers, or Vittorins (as they are called) in *Geneva*, the uſual hire of a Horſe is twenty Solz a day, ſuch as Travel with the Vittorin pay for all charges, at moſt half a Piſtol a day a peace, and if the Company be greater the rates will be leſs; you may likewiſe have Hackney Litters at the rate of a Piſtol a day leſs or more, according to the ſeaſon of the year, or circumſtances of the Maſter. Here are to be had no Hackny Coaches, and there are not above ſeven or eight perſons who keep Coaches in this Town.

Three

Three Faires a year are kept here, *Faires.* towit on the twenty ninth of *June*, the first of *August*, and the twenty second of *February*; but they are but ordinary Faires, the Trade running chiefly in beasts, especially Horses and Cattel; there is a Magistrate appointed over the first to decide the controversies that may happen; each Fair lasts three dayes, and on the second all the Inhabitants are obliged to wear Swords, the Guards of the City and Gates being for Greater security reinforced that day.

They have two weekly Markets also, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* Mornings, which are frequented by vast numbers of *Savoyards* and *French* from the County of *Gez*, who supply the City with all manner of provisions, and buy from thence what they need in the Countrey.

This is all that can be said concerning the State and Government of *Geneva*, but before we bring this little Treatise to a conclusion, It will not be amiss to take some notice of the *French* Kings late resolution of setling a Resident in that City: Whereby, as he had

had a probable opportunity of introducing the Mass into that place, so had he a particular design, by making appear that the protection of that Republick belonged to him, to put a stop to the pretention of the *Switzers*, who, (especially those of the Canton of *Bearn*) endeavoured in effect under pretence of Friendship and alliance to skrew themselves into a kind of Authority there; insomuch that upon the least occasion they wrote Letters to the Magistrates of *Geneva* in so imperious a style, that they seemed rather to command than entreat. But the *French* (who of late are seldome asleep when their interest lies at stake, and who pretend to sway or give laws to all *Europe*) having the matter in the wind, thought it convenient to send a Resident to *Geneva*, to the end that by exercising there some little Jurisdiction by which the Law of Nations is allowed to publick Ministers, they might baulk the *Switzers* in their pretensions, and confirm their King sole Protector of that City and Republick.

About the end therefore of the year 1679.

1679, Mounſieur *Chanvigny* was ſent Reſident to *Geneva*, a man of a low Stature, but hotter temper than well ſuited with his Age of threeſcore years. This man having a Son in orders, and in expectation of Preferment, that he might curry favour with the Churchmen, and eſpecially the Court of *Rome*, began to exerciſe his charge with extreme violence, inſomuch that not ſatisfied with the allowance of a Chappel in his own Houſe for his private devotion, he wrote Letters all about, inviting the Catholicks in the Neighbourhood at *Geneva* to come publickly to Maſs at his Houſe.

Nor did he ſtop here, but ſollicited all the Curats and Monks in thoſe parts to come and ſay Maſs in *Geneva*, and often employed ſeveral of the Jeſuits of *Horne* to Preach, inviting all the Neighbouring Catholicks to the exerciſe. This was ſo ill reliſhed by the People, that ſome of the rabble caſt of all reſpect due to a Perſon of his Character, ſo that two of them were committed to Priſon, being accuſed for having fired ſome Piſtol-ſhot within the Court of the ſaid Reſident.

The

The noiſe of this reaching as far as *Paris*, moved the moſt Chriſtian King to take information of the matter of Fact, who, thereupon ordered the releaſing of the Priſoners, and recalled *Chanvigny* to *Paris*, ſending in his place Monſieur *du Pré*, a perſon of very great experience, as the offices which he hath diſcharged hath ſufficiently made appear: And the truth is, this Gentleman lives in very good correſpondence, both with the Senate and people; and tho he have Maſs ſaid in his Houſe, yet it is with ſuch moderation, as in appearence removes all jealouſie from the minds of the People, who now begin to be acquainted with the freakiſhneſs and inconſtancy of Fortune.

FINIS.

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Empreſs of *Morocco.*
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Herod and *Mariamne*
Notes on *Morocco.*
Ibrahim.
Love and Revenge.
Paſtor Fido.
Pope *Joan.*
Fatal Love or forc't inconſtancy.
Careleſs Lovers.
Engliſh Princeſs.
Reformation.
Spaniſh Rogue.
Marcelia.
The Mall.
Rehearſal.
Mock Tempeſt,
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